PALM INTRANET

Day : Wednesday
Date: 9/8/2004
Time: 10:16:04

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = GOBBI
First Name = LUCA

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name 3
10800991	Not Issued	030	03/15/2004	PYRIDO [2,1-A] ISOQUINOLINE DERIVATIVES	GOBBI, LUCA CLAUDIO
10720790	Not Issued	030	11/21/2003	NOVEL MANDELIC ACID DERIVATIVES	GOBBI, LUCA CLAUDIO
10321692	6727261	150	12/17/2002	PYRIDO [2,1-A] ISOQUINOLINE DERIVATIVES	GOBBI, LUCA CLAUDIO

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

Search Another: Inventor

Last Name Gobbi

First Name Luca

Search

To go back use Back button on your browser toolbar.

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STN- Structure Search
9.8.04

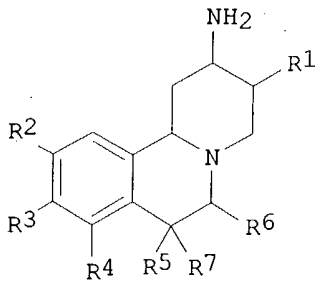
=> d ibib abs hitstr 1-8

Inventors

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:532664 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:101038
TITLE: Preparation of pyrido[2,1-a]isoquinoline derivatives as DPP-IV inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Gobbi, Luca Claudio; Luebbers, Thomas; Mattei, Patrizio; Narquizian, Robert; Wyss, Pierre Charles
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG, Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

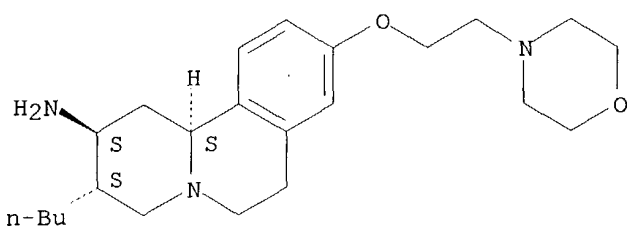
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003055881	A1	20030710	WO 2002-EP14685	20021220
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003149071	A1	20030807	US 2002-321692	20021217
US 6727261	B2	20040427		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2001-130882 A 20011227
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:101038
GI



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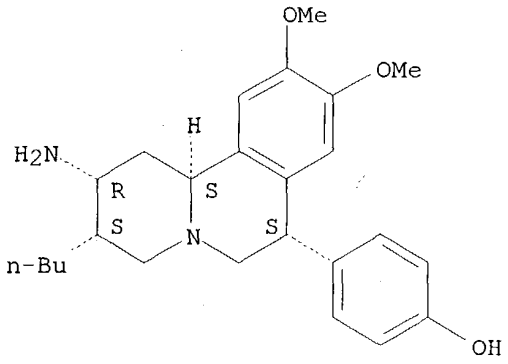
AB Pyridoisoquinolines I [R1 = alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, heteroarylalkly, cycloakylalkyl; R2-R4 = H, halogen, OH, (un)substituted alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl; R5 = H, F, alkyl, aryl; R6 = H, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl; R5R6 = atoms required to complete a 5- or 6-membered carbocyclic ring; R7 = H, F, alkyl] were prepared for use as DPP-IV inhibitors in the treatment of diseases, such as diabetes, particularly non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and impaired glucose tolerance. Thus, 3,4-dihydro-6,7-dimethoxyisoquinoline was cyclized with AcOCHBuCH2N+Me3 I- to give the pyrido[2,1-a]isoquinolinone which was



●2 ·HCl

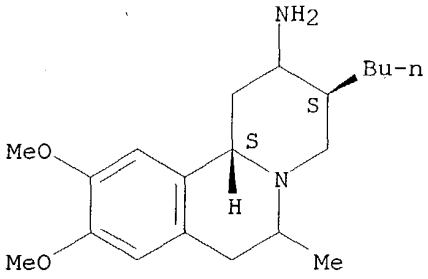
RN 557100-84-2 CAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-[(2R,3S,7S,11bS)-2-amino-3-butyl-1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-2H-benzo[a]quinolizin-7-yl]-, rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



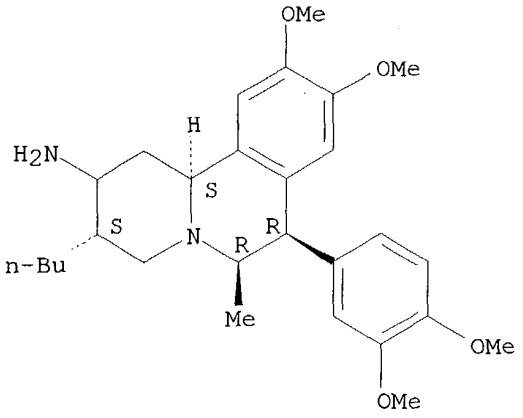
RN 557100-85-3 CAPLUS
CN 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizin-2-amine, 3-butyl-1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-6-methyl-, (3R,11bR)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



RN 557100-86-4 CAPLUS
CN 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizin-2-amine, 3-butyl-7-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-, (2R,3R,7R,11bR)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

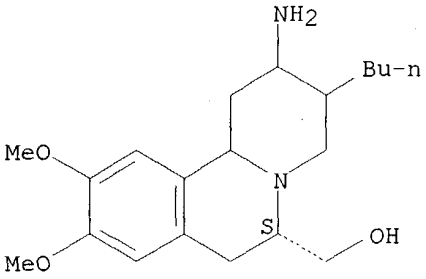
Relative stereochemistry.



● HCl

RN 557786-24-0 CAPLUS
CN 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizine-6-methanol, 2-amino-3-butyl-1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-, (6S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

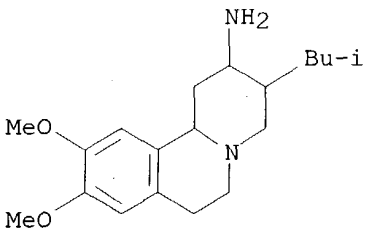
L4 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:45342 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:214648
TITLE: Electrogenerated Chemiluminescence Derivatization Reagent, 3-Isobutyl-9,10-dimethoxy-1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-2H-pyrido[2,1-a]isoquinolin-2-ylamine, for Carboxylic Acid in High-Performance Liquid Chromatography Using Tris(2,2'-bipyridine)ruthenium(II)
AUTHOR(S): Morita, Hirotoshi; Konishi, Masaharu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shionogi Research Laboratories, Shionogi Co. Ltd., Fukushima, Osaka, 553-0002, Japan
SOURCE: Analytical Chemistry (2003), 75(4), 940-946
CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB 3-Isobutyl-9,10-dimethoxy-1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-2H- pyrido[2,1-

a]isoquinolin-2-ylamine (IDHPIA) is a selective and highly sensitive derivatization reagent for carboxylic acids by HPLC with electrogenerated chemiluminescence detection using tris(2,2'-bipyridine)ruthenium(II). Free fatty acids and phenylbutyric acid were used as model compds. of carboxylic acids, and the derivatization conditions were optimized with myristic acid. Under the mild reaction conditions of room temperature for 45 min in acetonitrile containing 2-bromo-1-ethylpyridinium tetrafluoroborate and 9-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-2-one, all the fatty acids tested were reacted with IDHPIA to produce highly sensitive derivs. The chemiluminescence intensity was essentially the same for all fatty acids. The derivs. obtained from 10 free fatty acids were completely separated by reversed-phase chromatog. under isocratic elution conditions. The on-column detection limit (signal-to-noise ratio of 3) with proposed HPLC separation and chemiluminescence detection was 0.5 and 0.6 fmol for myristic acid and phenylbutyric acid, resp. IDHPIA was 100-fold more sensitive than previously developed reagents (Morita, H.; Konishi, M. Anal. Chemical 2002, 74, 1584-1589). The free fatty acids in human serum were successfully determined using the present method.

IT **96614-27-6P**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(electrogenerated chemiluminescence derivatization reagent for carboxylic acids in HPLC using tris(bipyridine)ruthenium(II))

RN 96614-27-6 CAPLUS

CN 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizin-2-amine, 1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-3-(2-methylpropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:545105 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:181957

TITLE: Derivatizing agents containing benzoquinolizidine derivatives for chemiluminescence chromatographic detection of carboxylic acids

INVENTOR(S): Konishi, Masaharu; Morita, Hirotoshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shionogi and Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11230910	A2	19990827	JP 1998-32527	19980216
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-32527	19980216

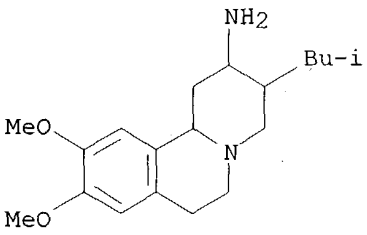
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:181957

AB The reagents for chromatog. anal. of carboxylic acids such as drugs, their metabolites, etc., by chemiluminescence detection contain benzoquinolizidine derivs. which contain tertiary amine structure and have group capable of condensing carboxylic acids. A MeCN solution of myristic acid was treated with 2-bromo-1-ethylpyridinium tetrafluoroborate, 9-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-2-one, and 3-isobutyl-9,10-dimethoxy-1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-2H-pyrido[2,1-a]isoquinolin-2-ylamine (preparation given) at room temperature for 2.5 h to give an amide. A MeOH solution of the amide was determined by a flow injection anal. using tris(bipyridine)ruthenium chloride as a chemiluminescent reagent.

IT **96614-27-6P**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of benzoquinolizidine derivs. as derivatizing agents for chromatog. of carboxylic acids and chemiluminescence detection with Ru complexes)

RN 96614-27-6 CAPLUS

CN 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizin-2-amine, 1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-3-(2-methylpropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:702531 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:313728

TITLE: Amino- and amidotetrabenazine derivatives: synthesis and evaluation as potential ligands for the vesicular monoamine transporter

AUTHOR(S): Canney, Daniel J.; Kung, Mei-Ping; Kung, Hank F.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Radiology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA

SOURCE: Nuclear Medicine and Biology (1995), 22(4), 527-35
CODEN: NMBIEO; ISSN: 0883-2897

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

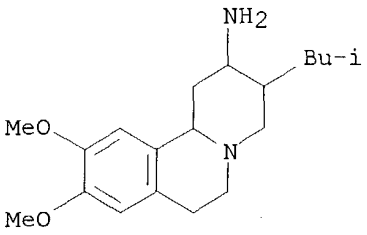
AB Tetrabenazine (TBZ) and dihydrotetrabenazine are well known inhibitors of the CNS vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT), which is responsible for the packaging of monoamine neurotransmitters in presynaptic vesicles. Amino and amido derivs. of tetrabenazine were prepared as potential ligands for the vesicular monoamine transporter. Ultimately, organotin derivs. of promising ligands were prepared for radiolabeling with 125I. The compds. were evaluated for their ability to inhibit the specific binding of a selective radioligand to the transporter in rat striatal homogenates. Of the compds. evaluated, three amine derivs. of TBZ (primary, secondary and tertiary) were found to have modest to high affinity for the transporter, while two amides exhibited low to undetectable affinity. The secondary propargyl amine was found to possess the highest affinity (K1 = 7.6 nM) and was chosen for further evaluation. The organotin derivative of this compound was synthesized in order to prepare the corresponding radioiodinated ligand. However, our inability to synthesize and characterize the

iodinated amine precluded its evaluation as a potential radioiodinated ligand for the transporter. Alternative approaches for decreasing the lipophilicity of TBZ analogs while maintaining high binding affinity are currently being explored.

IT **96614-27-6P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of tetrabenazine derivs. as ligands for vesicular monoamine transporter)

RN 96614-27-6 CAPLUS

CN 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizin-2-amine, 1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-3-(2-methylpropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:143909 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:143909

TITLE: Hydrophobicity of the tetrabenazine-binding site of the chromaffin granule monoamine transporter

AUTHOR(S): Scherman, Daniel; Gasnier, Bruno; Jaudon, Pascale; Henry, Jean Pierre

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biol. Phys. Chim., Paris, 75005, Fr.

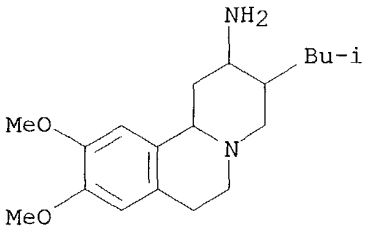
SOURCE: Molecular Pharmacology (1988), 33(1), 72-7
CODEN: MOPMA3; ISSN: 0026-895X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The catecholamine uptake inhibitor tetrabenazine (TBZ) binds to a high affinity site on the chromaffin granule membrane, presumably on the monoamine transporter. The hydrophobicity of the TBZ-binding site was investigated by comparing the potency of drugs to displace [3H]dihydrotetrabenazine (TBZOH), a ligand of the TBZ-binding site, with the lipophilicity of these drugs reflected by their octanol/buffer apparent partition coefficient (P0/b). Drugs tested were 5 substrates of the transporter, 7 TBZ derivs., and the inhibitors reserpine, haloperidol, and chlorpromazine. The validity of apparent P0/b as an index of lipophilicity was shown by measuring drug partitioning between buffer and chromaffin granule membranes. For most of the inhibitors tested, octanol/buffer and membrane/buffer apparent P0/b were correlated. For substrates of uptake and TBZ derivs., the potency of a compound to displace [3H]TBZOH from its binding site was correlated to its apparent P0/b. This relation was valid over a range of 5 orders of magnitude. These data are interpreted as indicating that the TBZ-binding site is hydrophobic and is in equilibrium with the ligand present in the membrane phase, and that substrates and TBZ derivs. are characterized by an equal intrinsic affinity for this site of .apprx.1 μM. The 3-fold difference in affinity observed between α- and β-diastereoisomers of TBZOH was accounted for by a similar difference in apparent Po/b. Reserpine, haloperidol, and chlorpromazine have much lower intrinsic affinity for the TBZ-binding site.

IT **96614-27-6**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(dihydrotetrabenazine displacement from chromaffin granule binding site by, hydrophobicity of tetrabenazine receptor in relation to)
RN 96614-27-6 CAPLUS
CN 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizin-2-amine, 1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-3-(2-methylpropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:434404 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:34404
TITLE: Photoaffinity labeling of the tetrabenazine binding sites of bovine chromaffin granule membranes
AUTHOR(S): Isambert, Marie Francoise; Henry, Jean Pierre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biol. Phys.-Chim., Fond. Edmond de Rothschild, Paris, 75005, Fr.
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1985), 24(14), 3660-7
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

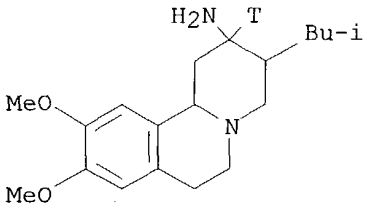
AB An azido derivative of tetrabenazine, a specific inhibitor of the monoamine carrier of chromaffin granule membranes, was synthesized. In the dark, this compound, 3H-labeled N-(3-isobutyl-9,10-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4,6,7-hexahydro-11bH-benzo[a]quinolizin-2-yl)-4-[(4-azido-2-nitrophenyl)amino]butanamide ([3H]TBA), bound reversibly to purified chromaffin granule membranes. Centrifugation through SP-Sephadex columns separated bound and free [3H]TBA. This technique gave low levels of nonspecific binding and allowed recovery of [3H]TBA-membrane complexes. Scatchard anal. of the data indicated 1 class of sites with an equilibrium dissociation constant KD of 50 nM and a d. of sites of 40-50 pmol/mg protein, consistent with reported densities of reserpine and dihydrotetrabenazine binding sites. Competition expts. showed that TBA and tetrabenazine bound to the same site. Irradiation at 435 nm of [3H]TBA-membrane mixts. induced some irreversible binding of the probe to membranes. After irreversible binding of TBA, the number of dihydrotetrabenazine binding sites was decreased, indicating that the probe was covalently bound to the monoamine carrier. [3H]TBA-membrane complexes isolated by centrifugation through SP-Sephadex columns were irradiated, and their radioactivity was analyzed by electrophoresis on SDS-polyacrylamide gels. A polypeptide with a mol. weight of 70,000 was labeled. This polypeptide was different from dopamine β-hydroxylase, and it was not adsorbed on concanavalin A-Sepharose. It is proposed that the monoamine carrier of chromaffin granule membrane has an oligomeric structure, involving a 45,000-mol.-weight subunit (Gabizon, R., et al., 1982) and a 70,000-mol.-weight subunit.

IT **96557-39-0P 96614-27-6P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction with succinimidyl [(azidonitrophenyl)amino]butyrat

e)

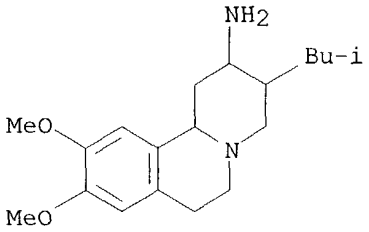
RN 96557-39-0 CAPLUS

CN 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizin-2-t-2-amine, 1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-3-(2-methylpropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 96614-27-6 CAPLUS

CN 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizin-2-amine, 1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-3-(2-methylpropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:43232 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:43232

TITLE: Synthesis of 2-aminohexahydrobenzo[a]quinolizines

AUTHOR(S): Buzas, Andre; Cossais, Francoise; Jacquet, Jean Pierre; Merour, Anne; Melon, Jean Marie; Champagnac, Andre; Pommier, Michele; Seine, Christiane

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Chim. Org. V, Fac. Sci., Orleans, Fr.

SOURCE: Chimica Therapeutica (1972), 7(5), 404-7
CODEN: CHTPBA; ISSN: 0009-4374

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: French

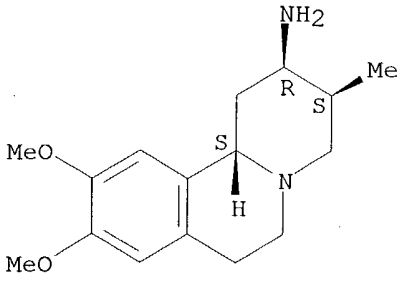
AB The 2-amino-9,10-dimethoxyhexahydrobenzo[a]quinolizines I (R = H, Me, CH2CHMe2) were prepared from the corresponding benzo[a]quinolizin-2-ones via the alcs., their tosylates, and azides. The β-amino epimers of I were obtained by reducing the corresponding oximes. I had slight sedative and antispasmodic activity. Increase in the size of R increased both the toxicity and activity of I. The β-epimers were as toxic as I but practically devoid of activity.

IT **39630-39-2P 39630-40-5P 39630-42-7P 39630-43-8P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 39630-39-2 CAPLUS

CN 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizin-2-amine, 1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-3-methyl-, dihydrochloride, (2α,3α,11bα)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

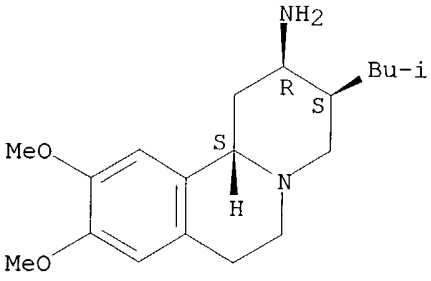
Relative stereochemistry.



●2 HCl

RN 39630-40-5 CAPLUS
CN 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizin-2-amine, 1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-3-(2-methylpropyl)-, dihydrochloride, (2R,3S,11bS)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

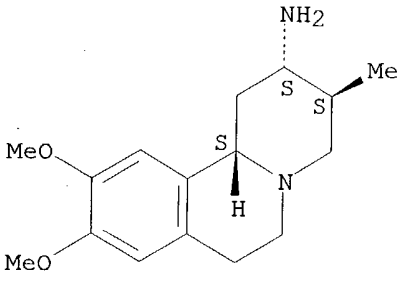
Relative stereochemistry.



●2 HCl

RN 39630-42-7 CAPLUS
CN 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizin-2-amine, 1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-3-methyl-, dihydrochloride, (2α,3β,11bβ)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

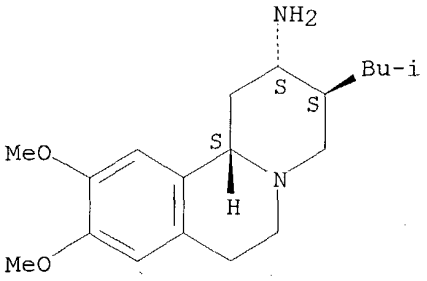
Relative stereochemistry.



●2 HCl

RN 39630-43-8 CAPLUS
CN 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizin-2-amine, 1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-3-(2-methylpropyl)-, dihydrochloride, (2R,3R,11bR)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

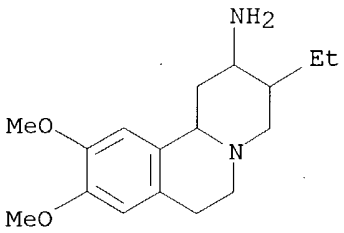
Relative stereochemistry.



●2 HCl

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:68225 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:68225
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:13128a-h
TITLE: Stereochemistry of emetine
AUTHOR(S): Battersby, A. R.; Binks, R.; Davidson, D.; Davidson, G. C.; Edwards, T. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Bristol, UK
SOURCE: Chemistry & Industry (London, United Kingdom) (1957) 982
CODEN: CHINAG; ISSN: 0009-3068
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB cf. CA 48, 10751d. Hofmann degradation of N-acetylemetine repeated 3 times, with hydrogenation after the 1st step, gives I which, on oxidation with O3 and AcOOH, yields MeEtCO, 6-ethylveratric acid, and II [(R = Ac, R' = CO2H), [α]D -144° (EtOH)]. The latter compound is obtained by resolution of DL-tetrahydroisoquinoline, acetylation of the (+)-form, and hydrolysis. The (+)-form of II (R = H, R' = CO2Et), and its 3 derivs., II (R = Et, R' = CH2OAc, CH2OH, Me), prepared without affecting the asymmetric center, have rotations which are more neg. as the polarity of the solvent increases. O-methylpsychotrine, on oxidation in alkaline solution and hydrogenolysis, gives III (R = CO2H). The stereochemistry of the COOH is based on the stability of the derived ester under vigorous equilibrating conditions; the C(1') configuration has been set arbitrarily to agree with that at C(1) of emetine. Lack of inversion during the degradation is proved by Arndt-Eistert homologation of III (R = CO2H) to III (R = CH2CO2H), which can be converted to O-methylpsychotrine. Curtius degradation of III (R = CO2H) gives III (R = NHCO2Et). IV with hydroxylamine acetate gives 2 major oximino derivs., which on reduction afford 4 isomeric amines. The Et urethan of the amine with the stereochemistry shown in IV is identical with that obtained by degradation of O-methylpsychotrine. Emetine is therefore V (absolute configuraton at C(1') remains to be determined).
IT **109964-42-3**, 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizine, 2-amino-3-ethyl-1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-

(stereoisomers)
RN 109964-42-3 CAPLUS
CN 2H-Benzo[a]quinolizine, 2-amino-3-ethyl-1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



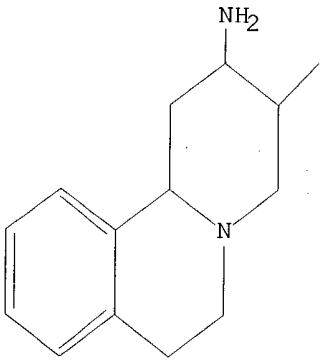
=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:31:37 ON 08 SEP 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:32:00 ON 08 SEP 2004
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 6 S L1
L3 97 S L1 FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:33:07 ON 08 SEP 2004
L4 8 S L3

=> d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1 STR



G1 Cy,Ak

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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